

Perryville Community Plan

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1. Introduction

Introduction



The Native Village of Perryville (TRIBE) developed the Perryville Community Plan in 2005 to use as a capacity building tool for community development. The Tribe established the Community Plan to determine the community's current social, economic, and infrastructure status, the future needs of the community and an implementation and capital budget plan for the community's priorities. The Native Village of Perryville developed the Perryville Community Plan using the Tribe's COMPACT funds, as well as separate funds that the Tribe had earmarked for planning.

This plan was written entirely online and will continue to grow and develop over time. The initial, 2005 version is intended to be cursory; the Tribe envisions that project descriptions, cost estimates, and other details will become more detailed as additional feasibility studies & project specific plans are developed. Many individuals, local and regional organizations, and agencies contributed to the development of the Perryville Community Plan.

The Perryville Community Plan is accessible anywhere there is internet access both for viewing and for posting public comments and questions with the following URL:

http://docmeister.bizware.com/manual_index_nf.php/perryville

1.1. Purpose

Purpose



The Denali Commission views a community plan as a development tool for the community. When a community provides a plan to a potential funder, it is demonstrating self-determination. The community's plan should be the starting point for any outside agency intent on doing business in the community. Title 29 of the Alaska State Statutes states that boroughs and first class cities established under state law shall be responsible for land use planning. For communities outside organized boroughs, the task for identifying who is responsible for community planning falls to local leadership.

The Denali Commission has consistently encouraged communities to provide a copy of their community plan when submitting a funding request. The reason is two-fold: (1) a plan provides a current economic, social, and infrastructure summary of a community and (2) a community plan includes projects for which it is seeking funding assistance. Funders discourage wish lists that change according to funding availability.

1.2. Planning Process

Planning Process

In 2004, the Native Village of Perryville (Tribe) held several Council meetings to begin the planning process for the development of the Perryville Community Plan.

On January 19-21, 2005, representatives from the Tribe and Oceanside Native Corporation, along with other community leaders met with various agencies in Anchorage to discuss the development and specific elements of the Perryville Community Plan, including Doug Kenley and Dennis Nottingham with Peratrovich, Nottingham & Drage (PND) Inc., Bruce Teideman and with Alaska Energy Authority, and Northern Management.

The Tribe and the general public (22 individuals altogether) also met with Northern Management and members on February 22, 2005 to determine the community's vision, values, goals, top community priorities, future development, and implementation plan.

More help:

Sign-in Sheet Feb 22, 2005

(<http://www.northernmanagement.us/PublicFolders/Helpmeister/Perryville/signinsheet1.jpg>)

Sign-in Sheet #2 Feb 22, 2005

(<http://northernmanagement.us/PublicFolders/Helpmeister/Perryville/signinsheet2.jpg>)

1.3. Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements

The Native Village of Perryville (Tribe) would like to thank all individuals, local entities, regional service providers, and agencies for contributing to the development of the online Perryville Community Plan. The Tribe would like to particularly acknowledge the following individuals including: Gerald Kosbruk, Alvin Shangin, Mary Yagie, Darcy Yagie, and Aaron Phillips with the Tribe, Patrick Kosbruk with Oceanside Native Corporation, Bruce Teideman and Brian Carey with Alaska Energy Authority, Kurt Sauers and Dave Beveridge with the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, Gary Lincoln, State Department of Transportation, Lori Aldrich, State Department of Environmental Conservation, Doug Kenley and Dennis Nottingham with Peratrovich, Nottingham & Drage (PND) Inc., Sam Fortier and Jerry Reichlin with Fortier & Mikko, George Plumley and Keith Jost with the State, Division of Community Advocacy, and Craig Kahklen, State Department of Public Assistance, and Vince Webster with the Lake and Peninsula School District.

The Tribe also would like to thank the organizations that provided information and photographs including the Aluutiq Museum of Kodiak, Alaska State Library, West Coast & Alaska Tsunami Warning Center, Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, Bristol Bay Native Association, Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation, Bristol Bay Native Corporation, Oceanside Native Corporation, and Lake and Peninsula Borough. The Tribe would also like to thank Northern Management and Bizware Online Applications for their assistance with developing the Comprehensive Community Plan.

1.4. Online Plan Use Policy & Update Assignments

Online Plan Use Policy & Update Assignments

The Tribe operates on a calendar year basis. Annual updates of the Community Plan shall occur no later than January 1 of each year.

The following agencies are responsible for reviewing and updating their facility inventory & analysis annually; the Native Village of Perryville respectfully requests that an individual be identified within each regional organization with reporting responsibilities. If information is current, then the agency should make an annotation to the section so stating.

Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation: Section 4.5 Health Facilities

Lake & Peninsula Schools: Sections 4.6 Educational Facilities & 5.1 Teacher Housing

Alaska Communications Systems & GCI: Section 4.11 Communications

State of Alaska Dept. of Transportation, Airports Division: Section 4.16 Airport Facility

Bristol Bay Housing Authority: Section 5.0 Housing

Alaska Energy Authority: Sections 4.13 Anemometer & 7.1 Bulk Fuel, 7.2 Power & Alternative Energy Strategies, and 7.3 Hydroelectric Power Feasibility Study

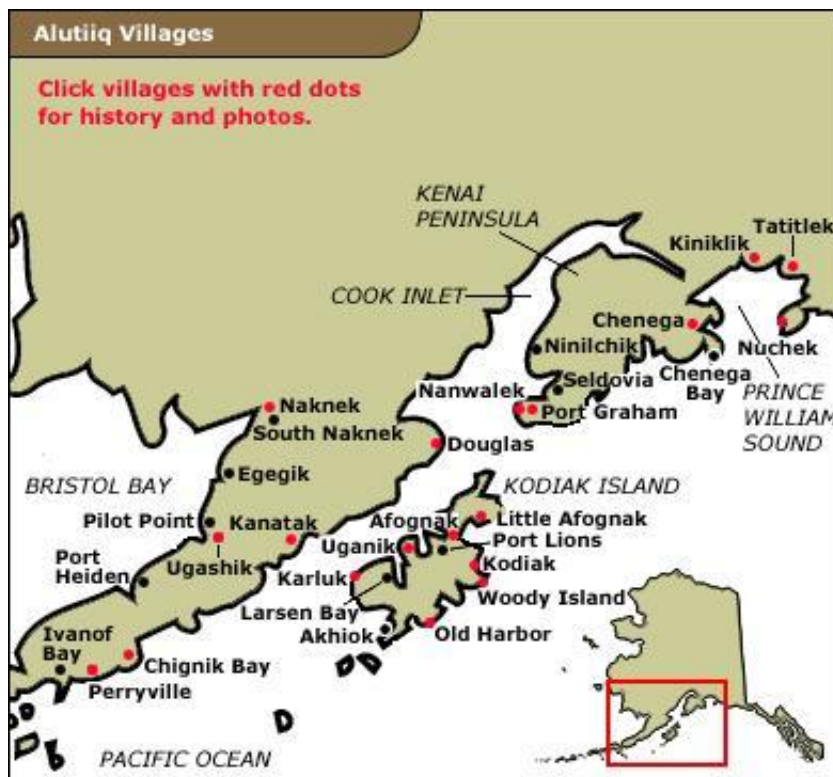
Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium: Sections 8.1 Water & Sewer and 8.2 Solid Waste

In addition, any consultants conducting feasibility studies, plans, or similar community development plans are required to consult the Tribe's Community Plan. To the extent feasible, updates to the facility inventory and analysis, additional and more detailed project descriptions, etc. should be incorporated into the Community Plan as subsections to the plan. Contact the Native Village of Perryville for user i.d., password, and editing instructions.

In addition, all agencies, the public, and consultants are encouraged to post questions and annotations to the plan (comments & project updates) throughout the year, particularly before summer construction activities.

2. Community Profile

Community Profile



Perryville is located on the Alaska Peninsula, in the Lake and Peninsula Borough, an area that encompasses 23,782 square miles of land and 7,125 square miles of water. The Lake and Peninsula Borough is bordered on the west by Bristol Bay and on east by the Pacific Ocean. The community is accessible by air or sea, although

currently there is no public dock or port facilities. Transportation in and out of Perryville is mainly by air and can be extremely costly.

Perryville is located 275 miles southwest of Kodiak and 500 miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 55.912780° North Latitude and -159.14556° West Longitude. (Sec. 27, T049S, R064W, Seward Meridian.) Perryville is located in the Aleutian Islands Recording District. The area encompasses 9.2 sq. miles of land and 0.1 sq. miles of water.

2.1. Community History & Setting

Community History & Setting



Perryville was founded in 1912 as a refuge for the Alutiiq people who had been driven away from their original villages by the eruption of Mt. Katmai. It was the survivors from the communities of Douglas and Katmai who were out fishing at the time of the eruption who are the first residents of Perryville. Captain Perry of the ship "Manning" transported people from the Katmai area to Ivanof Bay, and later, to the new village site. The village was originally called "Perry," but the "ville" was added to conform to the post office name, established in 1930. Photo Description: School children at Perryville, circa 1939-41. Courtesy of Alaska State Library, Leslie Melvin Collection, PCA 222-370.

History



Photo Description: Perryville residents arriving at the Chignik cannery, circa 1939-41. Courtesy of Alaska State Library, Leslie Melvin Collection, PCA 222-450.

Olga Pena Kuchenoff Sam, born in 1945, talks about what it was like to grow up in Perryville. Her family lived in a traditional Alutiiq home or ciqluaq. Olga and her sisters and brothers helped their father at his winter trapping grounds in Smoky Hollow. As at other village schools in Alaska, students were forbidden to speak in their Native language. However, Olgas parents believed it was critical for their 15 children to retain their culture and language. Consequently, the family spoke only Alutiiq at home. Mrs. Sam has carried on this family tradition, and is now teaching Alutiiq to her grandsons.

Alutiiq People

Alutiiq people are Alaska Natives who live in villages, towns, and cities along the southern coast of Alaska -- from Prince William Sound to the Kenai Peninsula, the Alaska Peninsula, and Kodiak Island. The Alutiiq population in this region was about 3,100 in 1990. Other Alutiit reside elsewhere but look back to these shores as their true homeland.

This country of stormy seas and jagged mountains, glaciers, tundra, and forest has been home for 10,000 years. Elders say, "This is the land that we belong to, not the land that belongs to us."

Throughout the year, residents of Alutiiq villages fish and hunt for salmon, seals, sea lions, caribou, moose, and bear. They also gather berries and many other wild foods that make up an important part of the diet.

A close connection to the land, along with language, traditions, values, beliefs and kinship, is a strong part of Native identity -- of "being Alutiiq."

Alutiiq heritage extends deep into the past and blends different traditions. Before Russian conquest in the late 18th century, people lived in dozens of large villages under the leadership of hereditary chiefs. Through masked dances and ceremonies, they communicated with the sensitive and powerful spirits of animals and natural forces. Art, design, and intellectual life were rich and unique, but also influenced by contacts with other Alaska Native cultures. Alutiiq people traded and intermarried with the Unangan of the Aleutian Islands, the Central Yupiit and Dena'ina Athabaskans to the north, and the Tlingit to the east. Oral histories also tell of battles fought over territory and resources.

Russian fur trading companies stayed until 1867. The Alutiit suffered under Russian rule and the population was severely reduced by smallpox and other diseases. Over time, Russian language, foods, customs, and Orthodox religion became a part of Alutiiq life.

American rule after 1867 brought new changes. Scandinavian and American immigrants arrived and often married into Alutiiq communities. New industries such as commercial fishing, fox farming, and mining were established. In school, children were allowed to speak only English, which contributed to the decline of the Native language.

Changing names reflect this history. Before Western contact, people called themselves Sugpiat, "the real people." Russian fur traders introduced the name "Aleut" which was eventually adopted in Native communities.

The Sugpiaq term for Aleut is "Alutiiq." All three names -- Alutiiq, Aleut, and Sugpiaq -- are used now, according to personal preference. The Alutiiq language is similar to Central Yup'ik, an Inuit (Eskimo) language, and for this reason anthropologists have called the Alutiit "Pacific Eskimo."

2.2. Critical Issues, Values, Vision

Critical Issues

During the community planning session, a number of critical issues were identified that are likely to require significant time, energy, and focus over the next decade and beyond to fully address. These critical issues include:

- * Creation of new jobs
- * Addressing alcohol & substance abuse
- * Improving transportation, with particular emphasis on marine transportation facilities (dock)
- * Promoting health issues & improving health education & related health services
- * Providing a center for youth to congregate
- * Promoting affordable energy & reducing the cost of living in general
- * Promoting cultural awareness
- * Addressing domestic violence issues
- * Fostering more community involvement, communication, & unity as well as promote more community leadership/role models
- * Addressing the housing shortage & need for housing renovations
- * Promoting a clean, natural & pristine environment
- * Providing for more activities (youth, elder, community)
- * Addressing the decline of land mammals/subsistence resources
- * Providing more stores in the community

During the community planning session, the following critical issues were identified as particularly pressing: job creation, addressing alcohol/substance abuse problems, constructing a dock and a youth center, & promoting community health (via health education & improved health care).

It was noted during the planning session that addressing one issue would address other issues, for instance, by constructing a dock facility, the overall cost of living should be contained or reduced, and the availability of commercial goods will be increased. Further, access to the Alaska Marine Ferry System will promote job creation in the community.

In addition, the creation of a Youth Center would provide a space for more activities, which the youth felt would also address the alcohol/substance abuse problem.

Values

The community was asked to identify what three things they felt made Perryville a special place to live. The intent here was to identify positive factors, vs. negative factors, that should be promoted over the next two decades. The community identified a number of values including:

- * Maintaining a distinctly tribal community w/ a strong tribal government taking the lead

- * Preserving subsistence opportunities & natural resources (e.g. caribou, berry flats, etc.)
 - * Maintaining the sense of freedom (& relative lack of regulation or outside interference) that living in a remote community affords its residents
 - * Maintaining the sense of wide open space & preserving the wildness and beauty of the land
 - * Avoiding overcrowding
 - * Maintaining Alutiiq traditions & language
 - * Continuing to value the people of Perryville & promote family
 - * Maintaining a sense of autonomy
 - * Preserving the church & Russian Orthodox traditions
-

Vision

The community was asked to paint a picture (in words) of what they envisioned Perryville to be in 20 years. The collective vision of Perryville in 20 years is a community that:

- * Maintains respect for its elders
- * Is unified
- * Is alcohol free
- * Is blessed with modern facilities & infrastructure
- * Maintains a strong & vibrant commercial fishery
- * Is current with technologic advances
- * Still retains a sense of remoteness
- * Has safe & adequate housing
- * Has a clean, pristine, and healthy natural environment rich in subsistence resources both on land and in the sea
- * Maintains its tribal identity & its tribal form of government
- * Has tapped into alternative energy resources (wind, geothermal, hydroelectric) and has contained or reduced the cost of living (fuel, electricity, goods, transportation)
- * Is a community unified and not divided!

2.3. General Demographics & Population Projections

General Demographics & Population Projections

The community of Perryville has been occupied since 1912 and the population has remained stable, well above the 100 permanent residents threshold established by the Denali Commission. The population of Perryville according to the 2000 U.S. Census is 107. The majority of the population is Alaska Native, specifically 94.4% are Alutiiq. The BIA population reports between 1970 and 1997 show an increase in population from 94 to 107; this is a 1.0% annual growth rate and if the trend continues, Perryville can expect a population of 130 by 2020. Perryville averages a population density of 3.4 persons per household, which is significantly higher than the national average.

2.4. Economic Trends & Statistics

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing and fish processing are the most significant sectors of the economy within the Lake and Peninsula Borough region, which contains three of the State's most important salmon fishing districts: Egegik and Ugashik on the Bristol Bay, and Chignik on the Pacific coast. This industry provides approximately 90% of all locally generated tax revenue for the Borough. The majority of Borough residents rely upon commercial fishing as a primary source of cash income. Seven shore-based processors and numerous floating processors operate within Borough boundaries, generally importing their workforce from outside the area.

In recent years low salmon prices have severely impacted the Lake and Peninsula Borough's economy. The downturn has caused many fishermen to drop out of the fishery. In 2003, the number of salmon vessels in the Aleutians-Peninsula Area M salmon fisheries fell to 155, down from the 281 of 1992. Limited entry permits that had reached values of nearly \$400,000 as late as 1993 were selling for less than one-tenth that amount in 2003. Because the borough's revenues largely depend upon the fish taxes generated by local processors, the decline of the fisheries has had adverse budgetary consequences for local governments. In 2002, many Chignik fishermen joined an innovative cooperative fishery that reduced the number of vessels and shared the proceeds of an allocated harvest among participating permit holders.

Eleven Perryville residents hold commercial fishing permits for the Chignik salmon fishery. Despite the downturn in the commercial fisheries, the Perryville permit holders and their crew members (generally 3 crew members per permit holder) depend heavily on the Chignik commercial salmon fishery each year and will continue to actively participate in the fishery.

Community Quota Entity Program

In April of 2002 the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) passed a final motion recommending revisions to the existing IFQ program regulations and policy to explicitly allow a new group of non-profit entities to hold halibut and sablefish QS on behalf of residents of specific rural communities located adjacent to the Gulf of Alaska. The intent of the new program is to reverse the out-migration of IFQ quota share from rural, Gulf of Alaska coastal communities. The Council stated that "[a]llowing qualifying communities to purchase halibut and sablefish quota share for used by community residents will help minimize adverse economic impacts on these small, remote, coastal communities in Southeast and Southcentral Alaska, and help provide for the sustained participation of these communities in the halibut and sablefish IFQ fisheries."

The intent of the new program is to reverse the out migration of quotas from rural Gulf of Alaska communities. The amendment modifies the existing IFQ program to allow eligible Gulf of Alaska communities to establish non-profit entities, Community Quota Entities (CQEs) to hold and lease halibut and sablefish quota share to local residents.

Forty-two Alaska gulf communities are eligible to hold Quota Shares (QS) through newly formed non-profit organizations known as Community Quota Entities (CQEs). The CQE program allows non-profits entities to purchase halibut and sablefish QS through the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) program, and then lease the quota back to local resident fisherman. This is an important step that creates opportunity for local residents to fish quota in their own waters, said Commissioner Edgar Blatchford. The development of Alaskas

rural economy is of great importance to the Murkowski Administration. Gulf communities that are eligible to participate in this program must meet the following criteria:

Have a population of less than 1,500 persons based on the 2000 United States Census

Have direct saltwater access

Lack direct road access to communities with a population greater than 1,500 residents

Have historic participation in halibut and sablefish fisheries

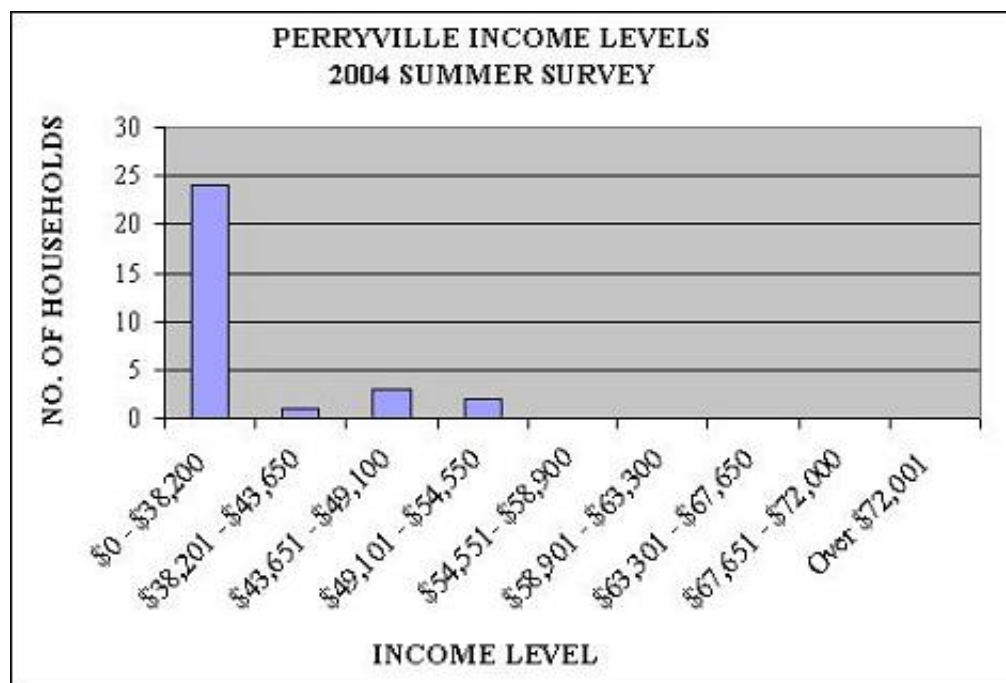
Be specifically designated on a list adopted by the North Pacific Fishery

To participate in the new program, a group must first form a domestic non-profit Alaskan corporation, complete and file an application to form a non-profit with the State of Alaska, and submit a CQE Application with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

Perryville CQE, Inc.

In 2004, the Native Village of Perryville began pursuing the CQE opportunity. FORTIER & MIKKO, P.C. assisted Perryville with forming a non-profit corporation with the State of Alaska and the submission of the NMFS CQE Application. On February 8, 2005, the Tribe received the State incorporation certificate; the name of the newly formed corporation is "Perryville CQE, Inc." The Tribe has since adopted by-laws for the new entity. Aurora Consulting is currently assisting Perryville with developing the management plan. Once Aurora Consulting completes the management plan, the Tribe will submit the CQE Application for NMFS approval. The Tribe intends to pursue Administration for Native American funds during the spring of 2005 to provide start-up funds for the CQE.

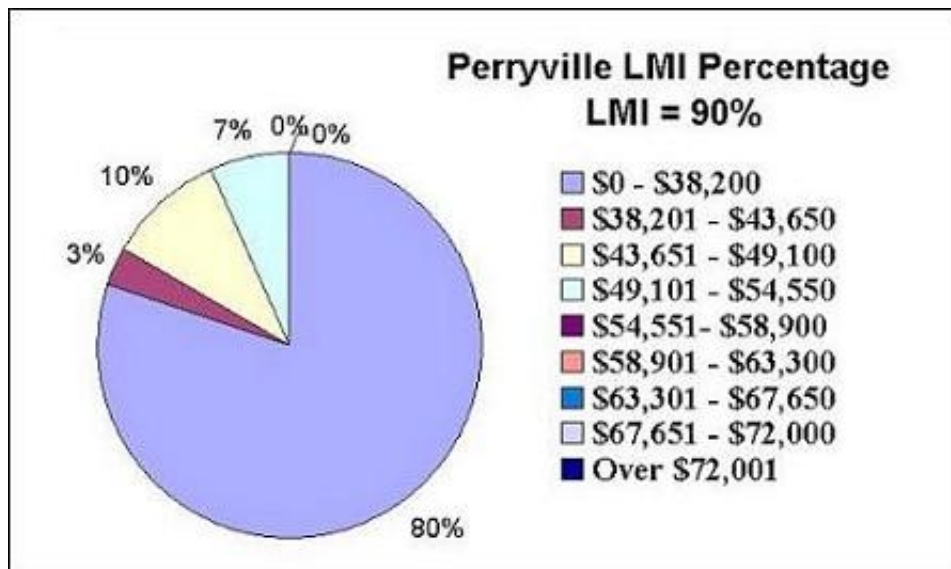
Employment



According to the 2004 Summer Survey, the majority of Perryville residents have a low income level of \$0 to \$38,200.

The State of Alaska, Department of Public Assistance states that the number of persons on public assistance in Perryville has been steady over the past 3 years, at about 5 cases per month.

Low to Moderate Income Percentage



In 2004, a door-to-door survey was completed to identify the current demographic and income levels of Perryville, Chignik Bay, Chignik Lake, and Chignik Lagoon. The results of the surveys show that the LMI percentages of these communities are much higher than those published by HUD. Perryville's LMI percentage is 90%. The average LMI percentage for these communities is 86.75%.

Subsistence



Eleven residents hold commercial fishing permits for the Chignik salmon fishery. During the summer, many residents leave Perryville to fish in Chignik or Chignik Lagoon. Only a few year-round jobs are available. Some residents trap during the winter, and all rely heavily on subsistence food sources. Salmon, trout, halibut, cod, crab, clams, moose, caribou, bear, porcupine, ptarmigan, geese, ducks and seal are harvested.

Tourism

Tourism

Tourism and recreational activities are the second most important industry in the Lake and Peninsula Borough region, and are rapidly increasing in economic importance. The Borough contains over 60 hunting and fishing lodges and approximately 100 professional guides are registered to operate within Borough boundaries.

Perryville Big Game Guiding

Since 1990 the Oceanside Native Corporation has operated a big game guiding business, in which the Corporation offers spring and fall guided bear hunts. The Corporation has 1 licensed Alaska hunting guide and 2 assistant guides. For the first time in fall 2005, the Corporation will also be operating guided moose hunts.

Future Eco-Tourism Possibilities for Perryville

The employment opportunities in Perryville are slim; commercial fishing provides the majority of cash income for local residents. Since Eco-tourism has been growing in the Lake and Peninsula Borough region, Perryville residents are becoming more interested in developing eco-tours. The community of Perryville has great potential for eco-tourism, in that the community maintains an Alutiiq culture and a subsistence lifestyle, Perryville is rich in natural resources, wildlife and marine mammals, and it has a unique and pristine Alaska setting on the coast of Gulf of Alaska.

Perryville is currently improving the air and water access and transportation for Perryville, which will enable the community to develop and support eco-tourism in the future. The construction of a new airport will be complete in 2006 and the Native Village of Perryville is in the process of developing a Small Boat Harbor and Dock.

Perryville is currently bypassed by the Alaska Marine Highway, but with transportation improvements the community can take advantage of the ferry system. The community is also making progress towards improving the road system and infrastructure in Perryville.

Some of the possible eco-tours that the community can offer include: scenic, wildlife, marine mammal, and bird watching,

2.5. Climate

Climate



Perryville's maritime climate is characterized by cool summers, warm winters and rainy weather. Average summer temperatures range from 39 to 60; winter temperatures average 21 to 50. Low clouds, rain squalls, fog and snow showers frequently limit visibility. Average annual precipitation is 127 inches, including 58 inches of snow.

2.6. Geology, Soils & Slope

Geology, Soils & Slope



The Alaska Peninsula is part of the Ring of Fire, an area known for its tectonic, seismic and volcanic activity. Mt. Veniaminof, an 8,225-foot active volcano that has erupted 12 times in the past 200 years, lies just twenty miles north of the community. The Kametolook River drains the southeast slope of the volcano. Perryville lies at the seaward edge of the river delta on old beach ridges. These ridges are composed of sand with very little gravel or silt present. Perryville's soils are composed of well drained beach deposits underlain by 18 to 20 feet of black sand over three to five feet of silt and clay. The sand is composed of volcanic ash. Depressions are filled with poorly drained sedge peat. Perryville is reported to be free of permafrost.

Summit of Veniaminof Volcano, July 31, 2002. The caldera rim is in the background. The historically active cone is in the left part of the flat summit icefield. The depression in the ice caused by melting associated with the 1993-94 eruption can be seen just to the right of the cone. View from the southwest. Photo by Chris Nye, Alaska Volcano Observatory

2.7. Fish & Wildlife

Fish & Wildlife



A wide variety of fish and wildlife inhabit the Perryville area. Brown bear, wolves, wolverine, fox, moose, caribou, beaver, land otter, sea otter, seals, and numerous kinds of waterfowl can be found in the general vicinity of the community. Bald eagles and peregrine falcons breed along the Alaska Peninsula. Ptarmigan are common in the immediate area of the community.

No critical habitat areas or sanctuaries are listed in the immediate area of Perryville. Perryville is encompassed by the Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge and islands that form a portion of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge lie off the coast.

Residents report that Stellar Sea Lions frequent the region.

2.8. Floodplains, Physical Hazards, Snowdrifts & Wetlands

Floodplains, Physical Hazards, Snowdrifts & Wetlands



No flooding events are recorded for the community of Perryville and no flood gauge is located in the community.

Extremely strong winds are common and building structures must be designed with adequate provision for wind-loads.

2.9. Vegetation

Vegetation



Dense thickets of willow, green alder, thin leaf alder, and resin birch with an understory of dwarf shrubs, grasses, ferns, and mosses cover the soils of Perryville.

2.10. Community Land Status

Community Land Status

The Perryville townsite has been surveyed and rights-of-way for roads were established. Based on a review of an aerial photography overlaid with property lines, it appears that the dedicated corridors range in widths between 40 and 60 feet with the majority being 50 feet. Portions of all existing roadways fall outside of their right-of-way corridors.

Because Perryville is not incorporated as a municipality, community-use lands such as street rights-of-way are presently held in trust by the States Municipal Lands Trust Program until Perryville is organized as a municipality. The community reports that the village owns the roads.

Oceanside Native Corporation, the ANCSA Village Corporation, has ANCSA 12(a) entitlement to 92,160 acres of land from the federal government and 12(b) entitlement to 1,766 acres of land from the Regional Corporation, Bristol Bay Native Corporation. The village has completed all actions necessary for conveyance of 904 acres to the City of Perryville in compliance with ANCSA 14(c)(3). A 14(c)(3) agreement has been signed which stipulated conveyance for a boat harbor and airport expansion.

ANCSA Land Entitlement:

Village Corporation: Oceanside Native Corporation

12(a) Land Entitlement*: 92,160 acres

12(b) Land Entitlement**: 1,766 acres

Other Land Entitlements:

14(c)(3) Land Status:

14(c)(3) Status***: Completed

14(c)(3) Comments: Agreement allows for conveyance of a boat harbor and airport expansion

14(c)(3) Agreement Signed: Yes

14(c)(3) Acres: 904.0

Map of Boundaries done: Yes

Date Plat Filed: 3/10/1993

Plat Number: 93-9

Recording District: Aleutian Islands

Municipal Land Trust: Yes

Authorized Village Entity Type: Traditional

* ANCSA 12(a) land entitlement to village corp. from federal gov't

** ANCSA 12(b) land reallocated to village corp. from Reg. Native Corp.

*** Under ANCSA 14(c)(3), villages must reconvey surface estates to the local city government to provide for community use and expansion

3. Current Services & Priorities

Current Services & Priorities

The community of Perryville has three local service providers and three main regional service providers and they are: (local) Native Village of Perryville, Oceanside Native Corporation and First Responders; (regional) Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation, Bristol Bay Native Association, and Bristol Bay Native Corporation. The community is also represented by the Lake and Peninsula Borough.

3.1. Local Services

Local Services

Local services are provided primarily by the Native Village of Perryville, a federally recognized tribal government. In addition, Oceanside Native Corporation, the Perryville First Responders, and the recently incorporated Perryville CQE, Inc. play key roles in the community.

3.1.1. Tribal Management Governance

Native Village of Perryville

The Native Village of Perryville's Constitution was ratified September 1, 1950.

ARTICLE 3-GOVERNING BODY

SECTION 1. Choice of Governing Body.-At a general meeting following the acceptance of this Constitution, the Village membership shall decide what kind of governing body it wishes to set up to speak and act for the Village and to use the powers of the Village. If there is a governing body already set up in the Village, at the time this Constitution is accepted, the membership may decide to keep that governing body, or it may choose a new form of government.

SEC. 2. Choice of Officers.-The Village shall at the same time decide how members and officers of the governing body shall be chosen and how long they shall serve. The Village shall then choose the members to serve on the governing body and such officers as may be thought necessary.

SEC. 3. Meetings of Membership and Governing Body.-The Village shall decide when and how often there should be meetings of the whole Village membership as well as of the governing body; also it shall decide what notice shall be given for the calling of meetings and how many members must be present at such meetings in order to do business; and it may make any other rules necessary for the holding of meetings. A general meeting of the whole membership shall be held at least once a year.

SEC. 4. Record and Report of Village Decisions.-A record shall be made and kept of all the rules made under sections 1, 2, and 3 of this Article, which record shall be called the Record of Organization of the Native Village of Perryville. Copies of this record shall be given to the teacher or other representative of the Office of Indian Affairs serving the Village. There shall be put in the record the names of all persons chosen to be officers of the Village.

ARTICLE 4-POWERS OF THE VILLAGE

SECTION 1. Powers held.-The Village shall have the following powers:

To do all things for the common good which it has done or has had the right to do in the past and which are not against Federal law and such Territorial law as may apply.

To deal with the Federal and Territorial Governments on matters which interest the Village, to stop any giving or taking a way of Village lands or other property without its consent, and to get legal aid, as set forth in the Act of June 18, 1934.

To control the use by members or nonmembers of any reserve set aside by the Federal Government for the Village and to keep order in the reserve.

To guard and to foster native life, arts and possessions and native customs not against law.

SEC. 2. Grant of More Powers.-The Village may have and use such other powers as may be given to it by the Federal or Territorial Government.

SEC. 3. Use of Powers.- The governing body shall put into use such of the powers of the Village as the Village may give to it at general meetings of the membership and shall make reports of its actions to the membership at general meetings.

SEC. 4. Rule-Making Power.-The Village may make rules which are not against law to carry out the words of this Constitution.

ARTICLE 5-RIGHTS OF MEMBERS

SECTION 1. Right to Vote.-All members of the Village 21 years of age or over shall have the right to vote in the Village meetings and elections.

SEC. 2. Right to Speak and Meet Freely.-Members of the Village shall have the right to speak and meet together freely in a peaceable way.

SEC. 3. Right to Share in Benefits.-Members of the Village shall have equal chance to share in the benefits of the Village.

3.1.1.1. Tribal Services

Tribal Services

The Native Village of Perryville (Tribe) and Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA) entered into a Memorandum Of Agreement, in which BIA self-governance funds are funneled through BBNA directly to the Tribe, enabling the Tribe to operate various programs with BBNA technical assistance. BBNA has negotiated a special indirect rate which pays for the additional costs of a Tribal Administrator and some administrative facility space costs - these indirect funds are secured on top of the Tribe's based funding and are not deducted from the Tribe's base TPA funding. BBNA provides training for the Tribal Administrator and other tribal government positions to enable the Tribe to operate certain programs successfully. The list below consists of the programs and services that the Tribe provides to its community members:

1. Tribal Childrens Services Worker (TCSW) Program [BBNA]
2. Family Services Worker (FSW) Program [BBAHC]
3. Johnson O'Mally Program
4. NAHASDA Housing Program [BBHA]
5. EPA/IGAP
6. Suicide Prevention Program [State of Alaska]
7. Sr. Lunch Program [BBNA]
8. Road & Airport Maintenance

9. Wellness Program [BBNA]
10. Natural Helpers Program [BBAHC]
11. Vehicle Rental
12. Sales - Diesel and Gasoline
13. Tribal Planning, Economic & Community Development

3.1.1.2. Tribal Management Capacity

Tribal Operations & Management Capacity

The Native Village of Perryville conducts annual audits each year despite not having exceeded the federal expenditures threshold triggering an audit as prescribed in OMB Circular A-133, has no questioned costs, and remains in good standing with the IRS.

Based on the Tribe's annual audit, the Tribe maintains a positive fund balance and operates its programs, services, and utilities in a financially sustainable manner.

3.1.1.3. 2005 Strategic Initiatives

2005 Strategic Initiatives

The following programmatic strategic initiatives are slated for calendar year 2005:

- * Development and start-up of a CQE entity, including accessing start-up funds for the newly formed entity
- * Strengthening the Tribe's administrative capacity & systems
- * Accessing additional operating funds to operate the Native Village of Perryville & provide training to its staff
- * Establishing an annual spirit camp for residents

Please note that the community's capital projects priorities are listed separately in section 10.

3.1.1.4. 2006 Strategic Initiatives

2006 Strategic Initiatives

3.1.2. Oceanside Native Corporation

Oceanside Native Corporation

Oceanside Native Corporation (Corporation) is a for-profit corporation representing shareholders in Perryville. The Corporation has three main income-producing businesses. The Corporation also leases office space in the Corporation building to the Native Village of Perryville.

Lumber Business

The Corporation has operated a lumber business for a number of years; in 1999 a lean-to was added to the Corporation building to support the lumber business. Every fall season the Corporation consolidates a lumber order for residents in Perryville to meet the poundage required for shipment by barge. In addition to lumber, the Corporation also sells supplies.

Rock Quarry

Since spring 2004, the Corporation has operated a Rock Quarry business. The Corporation crushes and sells rock for the Perryville road and airport construction projects.

The predominant soil in the area is clean black sand. According to the Alaska Department of Transportation 1979 Materials Investigation Report, the sandstone was considered as a potential source of surface coarse material. Tests indicated that the rock had a degradation value equal to 20, a L.A. value equal to 20/21, and a sulfate soundness equal to zero. For this material to meet embankment specifications, a silt binder may be necessary. An acceptable source of silt is located approximately 2,100 feet northwest of the airport.

Big Game Guiding

Since 1990 the Corporation has operated a big game guiding business, in which the Corporation offers spring and fall guided bear hunts. The Corporation has one licensed Alaska hunting guide and 2 assistant guides. For the first time in fall 2005, the Corporation will be offer guided moose hunts.

Bristol Bay Native Corporation

The regional Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) corporation for Perryville is Bristol Bay Native Corporation (BBNC). BBNC was formed under the ANCSA of December 18, 1971; Bristol Bay Native Corporation (BBNC) has approximately 7,300 shareholders who are Eskimo, Indian and Aleut. The Bristol Bay region is 150 miles southwest of Anchorage, Alaska, and is 40,000 square miles in size. Currently, BBNC is a diversified holding company. Investments include a stock portfolio; a corporate services subsidiary; an environmental remediation firm; a design firm; a cardlock fueling subsidiary; a company that provides personnel for oilfield and environmental cleanup; an asbestos abatement subsidiary and an engineering, environmental, information technology and logistical support services company.

3.1.3. First Responders

First Responders

The community of Perryville has a First Responders program in which 5 residents currently volunteer and assist the Community Health Aides in emergency situations. The volunteers apply for grant funding to attend Emergency Medical Training (EMT) sessions and are EMT certified.

3.1.4. Perryville CQE, Inc.

Perryville CQE, Inc.

Under the CQE program each Alaskan community eligible to participate in the program is required to specify an eligible non-profit corporation to purchase and manage halibut and sablefish Quota Shares (QS) and the resulting Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ). Perryville has designated the Perryville CQE, Inc., a newly incorporated non-profit entity, as the CQE entity for Perryville.

The board of directors is responsible for the management of the Perryville CQE, Inc. (Corporation) business and legal affairs. The Corporations board of directors consists of three directors. Below are the names and titles of the directors.

PERRYVILLE CQE CORPORATION FY2005 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Patrick Kosbruk, Director

Aaron Phillips, Director

Andy Shangin, Director

The board of directors will manage the halibut and sablefish Quota Share (QS) held of behalf of the community of Perryville. Management responsibilities include securing funds for the purchase of QS, purchasing of QS, converting of QS to Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ), managing debt repayment of QS debt incurred in the purchase of QS.

Description of Administrative Structure

The Native Village of Perryville (Council) will provide administrative oversight to the Corporations administration of the CQE program. The Council is successfully administering and operating the community of Perryvilles electric, water and bulk fuel utilities. In addition, the Council is currently managing several capital improvement grants in the community of Perryville that include airport upgrades, new health clinic and road upgrades. The Councils tribal administrator maintains the Councils bookkeeping and accounting records on QuickBooks Pro and operates on a January through December fiscal year.

The Corporations manager and bookkeeper will administer the CQE program under the guidance of the Councils administrative staff. The Corporations manager and bookkeeper administrative responsibilities include making all required public notices of QS transfers and availability of IFQs resulting from held QS, collecting data required for annual reporting and administering financial assets of the Corporation for the community of Perryville including bookkeeping and accounting functions.

3.2. Regional Service Providers

Regional Service Providers

There are two primary regional service providers for the community of Perryville. Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation provides the primary health care services for member communities. Bristol Bay Native Association provides tribal services to 30 member communities, including Perryville. In addition, Perryville is located in the Lake & Peninsula Borough, which provides planning assistance and regional development.

3.2.1. Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation

Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation



Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation (BBAHC) was formed by Bristol Bay tribes in 1973 to provide health services to residents of Southwest Alaska. BBAHC serves 34 villages, including the community of Perryville, and employs over 360 health care professionals. BBAHC operates under the Alaska Tribal Health Compact (ATHC) with overall funding provided by the federal Indian Health Service. BBAHC provides health care to its member communities under the Community Health Aide Program (CHAP), in which the Emergency Medical Services department trains the CHAPs and continually upgrades the skills of area residents as Emergency Trauma Technicians (ETTs) and Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs).

Community Services

BBAHC provides the following programs and services at the village level: Community Health Aide Program (CHAP), Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Program (A/DA), Emergency Medical Services, Environmental Health Program, Health Education, Mental Health and Counseling Services, Tobacco Cessation and Prevention, and Infant Learning Program.

Kanakanak Hospital

BBAHC owns and operated the Kanakanak Hospital located in Dillingham. The hospital is a 16-bed facility providing 24-hour medical, pediatric and obstetrical care. The hospital is fully accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals (JCAHO). Offices for a number of BBAHC's ancillary departments - Alcohol & Drug Abuse, Community Health Aide Program, and Emergency Medical Services - adjoin the hospital. Also located on the hospital compound are Aanamta ("Our Mother's") House, a pre-natal boarding home, and a limited number of apartments and duplex housing for resident and temporary employees. Off-compound but close by are Kanakanak House, where BBAHC's Environmental Health, Infant Learning, Home Health, Infection Control and Injury Prevention programs are headquartered, and Our House, a temporary residential facility for psychiatric patients. The Bristol Bay Counseling Center offices are six miles away in the heart of downtown Dillingham.

At least two resident Health Aides staff each village clinic, which are visited periodically by Kanakanak's doctors, nurses, dentists, an audiologist and resident optometrist. Two sub-regional clinics, at Chignik and Togiak, employ mid-level practitioners to provide more extensive patient care, plus training and support for health aides (CHAP), in neighboring villages.

Village clinics are linked to Kanakanak Hospital by a wide area computer network that enables health aides to transmit patient information to Kanakanak physicians for assistance, diagnosis and appropriate treatment. The same computer network can link Kanakanak physicians with the Alaska Native Medical Center in Anchorage and other specialized clinics outside Alaska.

Perryville

The Native Village of Perryville owns the clinic building in Perryville and leases the clinic to the BBAHC. Perryville currently has one full time and one itinerant Community Health Aide under the CHAP program. BBAHC is currently advertising for one full time Community Health Aide position. Other programs and services provided by BBAHC in Perryville include: Behavioral Health Program, Natural Helper Program, and Family Services Program, Senior Lunch Program, and itinerant dental audiology and optometry care.

3.2.2. Bristol Bay Native Association

Bristol Bay Native Association

The Bristol Bay Native Association is a service agency dedicated to the betterment of the Native People of the Bristol Bay region. BBNA is dedicated to the principle of Native self determination. Its primary purposes are: to respond to the needs and priorities of the 30 recognized tribal councils of the region as those councils determine them to be. BBNA supports and fosters each council's ability to do those things they can and want to do for themselves in exercising self governance. The areas of advocacy and representations include Tribal Affairs, government, education, social, economic, and cultural well being.

BBNA is an advocate for the Native People of Bristol Bay including:

Represent and be an advocate for the interest of the Native People of Bristol Bay and of the Tribal Councils and organizations of the region as authorized by those councils.

Areas of advocacy and representations include Tribal Affairs, government, education, social, economic, and cultural well being.

Use all social, educational, political and legal means to protect the subsistence, economics, lifestyle and culture of the Native People of Bristol Bay.

Enhance and promote the self-respect, pride and well-being of the Native People of Bristol Bay.

BBNA is a community and social service agency dedicated to serving the Native People of Bristol Bay. As such it will:

Actively develop, support and implement Tribal, Federal and State policies designed to create a sound socio-economic base in our villages consistent with each village's needs and plans

Deliver services to the people of Bristol Bay in a manner as sensitive to their needs, life ways and humanity.

Deliver services to the people of Bristol Bay in a manner as efficiently and effectively as possible.

Maximize the beneficial effects of the services provided and maximize Tribal and agency resources used to provide those services.

BBNA Services Provided to Perryville

BBNA provides a wide array of services directly to Perryville residents through the Native Village of Perryville including the Food Bank Program, Vocational Rehabilitation Program, Realty Program, and the Higher Education Program.

3.2.3. Lake & Peninsula Borough

Lake & Peninsula Borough



The Lake and Peninsula Borough was incorporated in April 1989 as a home-rule borough with a manager form of government. A seven-member Assembly acts as the legislative body for the Borough. Six members are elected by district and the Mayor is elected at large. Staff consists of five full-time employees: Borough Manager, Borough Clerk/Special Projects Coordinator, Finance Officer, Community Development Coordinator, and an Economic Development Coordinator. The Borough also utilizes the services of legal council, a lobbyist, and a fisheries advisor who work on specific projects.

The Borough currently exercises limited powers and services which include public schools, area-wide planning and land use regulation, technical assistance on government and economic development, and assistance on capital and infrastructure development. The Borough is predominately rural and contains seventeen communities, six of which are incorporated as second-class cities. Village or Tribal Councils govern the remaining eleven communities.

The Borough levies three local taxes: a 2% Raw Fish Sales and Use Tax, a 6% Hotel/Motel Room Tax, and a severance tax on the harvest of certain natural resources within the Borough. In addition, the Borough requires anyone who conducts guided activities within Borough boundaries to purchase a guiding permit based on the amount of visitors/clients they have.

The Borough Assembly has adopted conservative budgeting practices including the "forward funding" method, which precludes it from adopting a general fund budget that is more than the general fund balance of the previous year-end. The Borough's General Fund balance at the end of FY02 was \$3,490,558. The FY03 General Fund operating budget (excluding grants) is \$2,713,000.

HISTORY

The Lake and Peninsula Borough region has been inhabited almost continuously for the past 9,000 years. The area is rich in cultural resources and diversity. Yup'ik Eskimos, Aleuts, Athabascan Indians, and Inupiaq people have jointly occupied the area for the past 6,000 years. Russian explorers came to the region during the late 1700's. The late 1800's brought the first influx of non-Native fishermen and cannery operations. A flu epidemic in 1918 was tragic to the Native population. Reindeer were introduced to assist the survivors, but the experiment eventually failed. In the 1930's, additional disease epidemics further decimated villages. After the Japanese attack on Dutch Harbor during World War II, numerous military facilities were constructed on the Alaska Peninsula including Fort Marrow at Port Heiden.

TRANSPORTATION

The Lake and Peninsula Borough contains seventeen small and widely scattered communities. Only two, Iliamna and Newhalen, are connected by road. There are two regional roads located in the Borough: the Iliamna - Nondalton Road and the Williamsport - Pile Bay Road. Scheduled air service provides transportation of passengers to the region's hubs in Iliamna and King Salmon. Air taxi and charter service transport passengers from the hubs to local communities. Heavy cargo and durable goods are transported to Borough communities by ship, barge or ferry. Chignik is the only community served by the Alaska Marine Highway System, calling on the community about 6 times per year beginning in April and ending in October. The Williamsport - Pile Bay Haul Road provides access from the Pacific side to the Iliamna Lake communities. Perishable goods and time-value cargo are shipped by air, typically through King Salmon, Iliamna or Port Heiden.

COMMUNITIES

Borough communities have a combined year-round population of approximately 1823 people, 79.7% of which are Alaska Native, mostly of Athabascan Indian, Aleut, or Yup'ik Eskimo descent. Communities located within Borough boundaries include: Chignik Bay, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik, Lake, Egegik, Igiugig, Iliamna, Ivanof Bay, Kokhanok, Levelock, Newhalen, Nondalton, Pedro Bay, Perryville, Pilot Point, Port Alsworth, Port Heiden, and Ugashik.

To learn more about individual communities, click on the community name to access the Alaska Department of Community & Economic Development's Alaska Community Database.

http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm

4. Community Facilities

Community Facilities Inventory & Analysis

Perryville has nearly 20 community facilities that support the service providers for Perryville. Many of the structures are inadequate in size, in poor condition and need to be upgraded, renovated or totally replaced. The following Community Facilities sections describes each facility in Perryville.

4.1. Tribal

EPA, NAHASDA & FSW Office



The Native Village of Perryville operates the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Program from this facility. The NAHASDA Program also operates out of this office, but is currently inactive in order for the Tribe to accumulate funding for the Multi-Purpose Facility Project. There is also storage space located in the building. In addition, the Tribe operates the Family Services Worker program (FSW) from this building. The building is owned by the Tribe and is 30 years old, approximately 600 sq. ft., in extremely poor condition and is not equipped with water and sewer. The Tribe is planning to move all its programs and services to the future Multi-Purpose Facility and use this 30 year old building for storage.

Oceanside Native Corporation Building



The Native Village of Perryville rents office space from the Oceanside Native Corporation (Corporation) building to hold Village Council meetings. The Corporation building was constructed 25 years ago and is approximately 720 sq. ft. A lean-to (approximately 450 sq. ft.) was built adjacent to support the Corporation's lumber business in 1999. The building requires new water and septic systems, the flooring and carpet need replacement, and the building also needs to be reinsulated. Approximately \$25,000 in renovations are anticipated.

The Tribe is planning to move all its programs and services to the future Multi-Purpose Facility and turn over the building to Oceanside Native Corporation. The newly formed Perryville CQE, Inc. will require any program space freed up.

Site of Oceanside Corporation Office



TCSW & Suicide Prevention Office



The Native Village of Perryville owns this building which is located directly across the street from the EPA/NAHASDA/Suicide Prevention office building. The Tribe operates the Tribal Children's Services Worker (TCSW) program & Suicide Prevention program from this facility. This building is approximately 30 years old and is ca. 600 sq. ft. It's in extremely poor condition, is not equipped with water and sewer, and the heating system needs major improvements. The Tribe is planning to move its programs and services to the future Multi-Purpose Facility and use this 30 year old building for storage.

4.2. Cultural

Barbara (Sod House)



In 2004, Herman Shangin, students from the school, and community members constructed a 'barbara' near the school property.

The Native Village of Perryville is currently working on the Multi-Purpose Facility project and the proposed facility will have a large room to hold cultural activities (as well as other community events) and an arts and crafts display center.

4.3. Multi-Purpose Facility

Multi-Purpose Facility

The Native Village of Perryville is currently working on a new Clinic/Multi-Purpose Facility project for Perryville. The Tribe purchased a 10,598 sq ft Quonset shell for the Clinic/Multi-Purpose facility, in which approximately 8018 sq ft will be Multi-Purpose space, and 2,580 sq ft will be Clinic space (2000 sq ft for the clinic, 360 sq ft for dental space, and 220 sq ft for the behavior health space).

According to Larson Consulting Group's adjusted cost per square foot of \$398/sf, the calculated cost estimate for the Clinic space alone (2,500 sq. ft.) is \$995,000. This figure reflects the use of the Quonset Hut which the community already purchased.

The cost estimate for the Multi-Purpose space (using Larson Consulting Group's same cost estimate of \$398/sf) is (8018 sq. ft. x \$398) \$ 3,191,164.

The goal is to house all of the Tribe's programs and services in the Multi-Purpose facility, as well as BBNA's and BBAHC's village-based positions.

The facility will be located within the community facilities zone of the village on the south east side of the village near the utilities, the school and other community facilities, such as the New Clinic site.

4.4. Fire Hall

Fire Hall / Public Safety Facility



The Fire Hall is the sole Public Safety building in Perryville and is owned by the Native Village of Perryville. The building has two floors, is 30 years old and is approximately 480 sq. ft. The top floor is used for storage; the lower floor is used for storing fire equipment and the fire vehicle. There are two double entry doors, the bottom floor is cement, and there is no running water, heat or septic system.

Renovation is not a solution; the building needs to be replaced with a proper Public Safety Facility. The building is inadequate in size to operate public safety services and it doesn't have a holding cell. An estimated \$800,000 is needed for a new 2,000 sq. ft. combined fire hall/public safety facility.

Fire Hall Site Location



4.5. Health

Existing Health Facility Location



Health Care Facility



The Native Village of Perryville owns the existing Health Facility, which is 800 sq. ft. and 30 years old. The building originally served as the old school library & pre-school, then as a shop, and then as a clinic.

According to the Code and Conditions survey completed by the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, the building is in poor condition and is inadequate in size to provide quality health care for the community. The clinic consists of two main rooms, there is limited storage space and equipment and furniture crowd the useable space. The shortage of space compromises privacy, confidentiality and security. The lack of adequate space for medical supplies and the absence of a trauma room prevent the staff from providing the level of care needed on a daily and emergency basis. The septic system also needs to be replaced. The Perryville clinic is 800 sq. ft. and would require an additional 1200 sq. ft. to meet the 2000 sq. ft. minimum area recommended for a medium clinic by the Alaska Rural Primary Care Facility study.

Option 1: Remodel & Addition to the Existing Clinic

The floor plan would require the remodel of approximately 100% of the interior space. Additionally, the poor condition of the building will require extensive upgrades to improve the foundation, roof, and other building systems. The cost of required renovations and code upgrades combined with the cost of a new addition equal 169% of the cost of a new constructed clinic.

Total Project Cost for Remodel & Addition to the Existing Clinic: \$1,485,684

Option 2: New Clinic

Because the cost of renovation and addition is more than 75% of the cost of a new construction, a new clinic of at least 2000 sq. ft. should be built to replace the existing clinic. The community prefers the current clinic location and has proposed to build the new clinic, if approved, on the current site, relocating the existing building to a new site. The current site is near utilities, the school, and other community services and is of adequate size to accommodate a larger structure.

According to Larson Consulting Group's adjusted cost per square foot of \$398/sf, the calculated cost estimate for the Clinic space alone (2,500 sq. ft.) is \$995,000. This figure reflects the use of the Quonset Hut which the community already purchased (see section 4.3 for details on Clinic/Multi-Purpose Facility Project).

Total Project Cost for New Clinic: \$995,000

During the Feb. 22, 2005 planning session, it was also determined that once the new clinic is opened, that the Youth would operate their Youth Center from out of the old clinic. Renovation costs are estimated to run \$50,000.

Site of Future Clinic



4.6. Educational

Perryville School

[IMAGE]

There is one school located in the community, attended by 32 students (K-12 grade) and administered by the Lake and Peninsula School District. The Perryville School is approximately 22 years old and is 16,904 sq. ft; the facility has 7 classrooms, water and sewer, heat and electricity. The school is in fair condition and doesn't have any projects slated for renovation or upgrading.

School Site Location



4.7. Post Office

Post Office



The United States Postal Service owns the Post Office building in Perryville. The Post Office was built in 2001 and is in good condition; no major repairs or renovations are anticipated during the planning interval.

4.8. Subsistence Building

Subsistence Building



The Native Village of Perryville owns a cold storage facility which includes a 6ft x 6ft walk-in freezer for storing subsistence foods for the residents of Perryville. The facility is used intermittently by local residents, who process, vacuum pack, & dry fish in the building.

Subsistence Building Location



4.9. Churches

Russian Orthodox Church



The community of Perryville has a historic Russian Orthodox Church that is 75 years old and is approximately 640 sq. ft. The church is in extremely poor condition; the community is currently in the process of seeking a historic preservation grant to renovate the church. The total estimated renovation cost is from between \$75-100,000.

As of March 2, 2005, there has been some discussion about constructing a new church on a new lot. Care should be taken to choose a site that will not conflict with or prevent a future power plant from being located in the village core for waste heat purposes.

Russian Orthodox Church Site Location



The "Chapel"



The Old Chapel:

There is also an old church, also known as the Chapel, that is at least 20 years old and approximately 640 sq. ft. The church was originally used for religious services for the community, but is currently a home for one family. The building is in poor condition, particularly on the north side. There are two entrances and the building is equipped with water and sewer, electricity and heat.

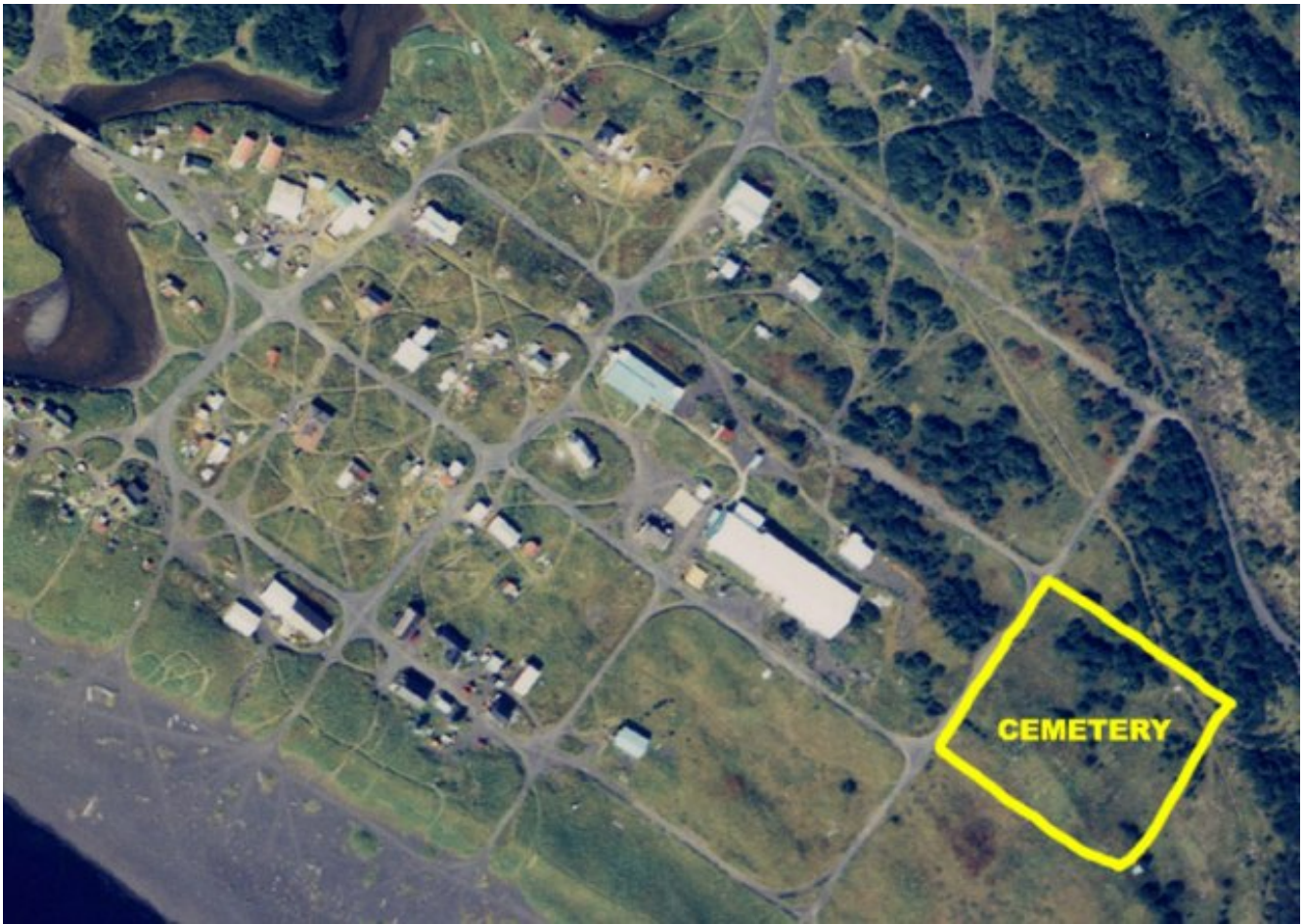
4.10. Cemetery

Cemetery



The Perryville cemetery site has been in existence since 1912 and is 1/3 x 1/3 miles. Overgrowth at the cemetery needs to be removed and crosses need to be repaired/painted. The cost of maintenance and upkeep at the cemetery is nominal.

Location of Cemetery



4.11. Communications

Alaska Communications Systems



Alaska Communications Systems (ACS) owns a dish and building in Perryville and provides phone communication service to the community. The building is 25 years old and is 144 sq. ft. The circular dish is 15ft x 15ft and the pipe mount is 6ft x 6ft. The building is in good condition and no renovation projects are slated for the future.

GCI Communications



GCI Communications also owns a building and a dish/antenna and provides phone/wireless internet service for the community. The facility and equipment are 6-8 years old, the dish is 15ft by 15ft and the antenna is 40ft vertically. The building and equipment are in good condition and no upgrading or renovation projects are slated for GCI.

4.12. Maintenance Facilities & Storage

Maintenance Facilities & Storage



The Native Village of Perryville owns the equipment storage facility, which is 1 year old and 800 sq. ft. Locally, the facility is known as the "shop." The building is used to store equipment and make repairs. The structure lacks heat and electricity though. An estimated \$15,000 would be required to provide both to the facility.

4.13. Tsunami Shelter

Tsunami Shelter



The phenomenon we call a tsunami (soo-NAH-mee) is a series of waves of extremely long wave length and long period generated in a body of water by an impulsive disturbance that displaces the water. Tsunamis are primarily associated with earthquakes in oceanic and coastal regions. Landslides, volcanic eruptions, nuclear explosions, and even impacts of objects from outer space (such as meteorites, asteroids, and comets) can also generate tsunamis.

Perryville Tsunami Shelter

The Native Village of Perryville owns the Tsunami Shelter that is located approximately 1 mile from the community and 150 to 200 ft above sea level. The shelter is 9 years old and approximately 5,000 sq. ft. The building serves as a shelter for Perryville residents in event of an emergency. The building has a cement floor and contains heating and septic systems, but needs running water (on-site well possibly), phone system, chairs, shelves, and dividers for family privacy. An estimated \$50,000 is needed to address the deficiencies in the building.

TsunamiReady Program

Through the TsunamiReady program, NOAA's National Weather Service gives communities the skills and education needed to survive a tsunami before, during and after the event. TsunamiReady helps community leaders and emergency managers strengthen their local tsunami operations.

TsunamiReady communities are better prepared to save lives from the onslaught of a tsunami through better planning, education and awareness. Communities have fewer fatalities and property damage if they plan before a tsunami arrives. No community is tsunami proof, but TsunamiReady can help communities save lives. To be recognized as TsunamiReady, here are some of the criteria that a community must meet:

1. Establish a 24-hour warning point and emergency operations center
2. Have more than one way to receive tsunami warnings and to alert the public
3. Promote public readiness through community education and the distribution of information
4. Develop a formal tsunami plan, which includes holding emergency exercises.
5. Communities receive two TsunamiReady signs upon meeting program criteria

The Native Village of Perryville has a Tsunami Shelter and one warning siren installed outside and in the center of the community. The community also has two more warning sirens that need to be installed. The Native Village of Perryville has a Tsunami Shelter and one warning siren installed outside and in the center of the community. The community also has two more warning sirens that need to be installed.

The Native Village of Perryville is interested becoming a TsunamiReady community. The Tribe is currently

applying for a TsunamiReady communication siren system from the Department of Commerce Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration National Weather Service.

The system will allow the West Coast & Alaska Tsunami Warning Center in Palmer to directly warn the community in the event of a tsunami. The TsunamiReady communication system entails a speaker system that will be installed in the center of the community; it will be functional without electricity or phone service.

Tsunami Shelter Location



5. Housing

Housing



The Native Village of Perryville receives pass-through funds from BBHA; however, the local housing program is currently inactive to accumulate funding for the Clinic/Multi-Purpose Facility Project.

According to the 2000 Census, twenty-seven homes were owner-occupied with median value of \$18,800. The average rent paid in Perryville is \$450 per month.

In 2005, the Tribe completed an inventory and needs analysis of all homes in Perryville. Perryville has 41 homes, nearly all of which are owner-built and wood-frame structures. There are a total of 29 housing units that are occupied; 12 housing units are not livable and need to be demolished.

A 20 year assessment of housing need was completed based on past trends and using the National Average Household Size (AHS) of 2.59 as the benchmark to determine housing needs. Assuming a population of 130 in 2025, the total demand for housing would be 50 homes. To meet this demand (and avoid overcrowding according to national standards), 21 new homes would have to be constructed (50 homes needed - 29 existing homes), plus 5 new replacement homes for existing homes that are not likely to be usable in 2025, for a total demand of 26 single family, detached homes over the next 20 years (slightly more than 1 home per year).

5.1. Teacher Housing

Site of Teacher Housing



Teacher Housing



The Lake and Peninsula School District owns one 4-Plex teacher housing unit and one single teacher housing unit. The 4-Plex teacher housing is 3100 sq. ft. and 35 years old. There are three furnished apartments for full time teachers and one apartment for itinerant teachers that travel to Perryville. The 4-Plex was renovated in 1995 and in fair condition. The single teacher housing unit is 1000 sq. ft. and 20 years old. According to Vince Webster with the Lake and Peninsula School District, the teacher housing units are equipped with heat, electricity, water and sewer and are in fair condition. Vince Webster further stated that the teacher housing units don't have any current needs and there are no renovation projects slated for the teacher housing units in Perryville.

6. Transportation & Marine Facilities

Transportation & Marine Facilities

Perryville is a remote community that depends on waterborne and airborne commerce for a variety of goods, including fuel, oil and gasoline. Peninsula Air (Pen Air) is the only airline that provides air transportation to Perryville; Pen Air has one daily flight to Perryville. Due to the expense of air transportation, barges deliver most goods, although no marine facilities for offloading fuel or cargo barges exist. Perryville is currently working on making improvements to their airport and marine transportation to reduce the costs of air freight and to take advantage of the Alaska Marine Highway, which currently bypasses Perryville. The community is also undergoing road improvements projects; there is approximately seven miles of road and the current road system is inadequate.

6.1. Roads

Perryville Roads



According to BIA records, roads were established in a basic grid network. First Avenue through Fourth Avenue is generally in an east-to-west direction paralleling the shoreline. Likewise, A Street through C Street area laid

out in a typical north-to-south orientation. Most of the roads were not constructed with an alignment design. The roadway travel surfaces are 10 feet wide and too narrow for two-way vehicle travel.

The Village of Perryville is primarily responsible for road maintenance in the community. Severe storms and continual erosion make maintenance difficult. The Lake and Peninsula Borough and the individual communities share the cost of road maintenance and operations within each community. As an unincorporated community, Perryville has no authority under state law for property, sales, or other tax assessment and collection. The borough does have the authority to assess property sales or other taxes to help support government facilities and services. Currently, the borough levies a 2% fish tax.

Surfacing and Subbase Material

No fill material was used for existing roads and the surface material is sand. Roads are soft, rutted, and no drainage facilities exist along the roads.

Drainage

There are no drainage ditches or culverts. Flooding and washouts are common problems.

Bridges

One 30-foot long, 12-foot wide, wood bridge is present.

Road Improvements

The village has identified the need to develop a road system to provide improved access to the bulk fuel tank farm, the tsunami shelter, landfill, residential units, and downtown. The roads will also improve access to community facilities.

In 2002, ASCG Incorporated completed "A Long Range Transportation Plan" for the Native Village of Perryville using funds from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Indian Reservation Roads program (IRR). The resulting plan outlines six local road projects, of which three road projects have been funded and are under construction.

BIA (IRR) ROAD PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

The total project cost for all three road projects combined is \$2.45 million.

Road Project 1: Village Bridge Tank Farm

A new 1.3 mile gravel road to the community's bulk fuel tank farm is under construction to improve accessibility.

Road Project 2: Tsunami Shelter Road

A new 1 mile gravel road to the Tsunami Shelter is under construction and will provide improved accessibility for the local residents in event of a predicted tidal wave. The community of Perryville is on the Pacific side of the Alaska Peninsula adjacent to the seismically active Aleutian Range. The village is susceptible to earthquake generated tsunamis.

Road Project 3: Landfill Road

Resurfacing of approximately 0.4 miles of landfill road is under construction and will improve accessibility to its sanitary landfill sewage sludge site.

FUTURE PRIORITY ROAD PROJECTS

Road Project 4: Oceanview Estates Road

The resurfacing of the current road will provide local residents improved access to the Oceanview Estates subdivision within the community. It will also provide access to the community water treatment plant near its water reservoir. The present road is in poor condition and needs to be upgraded to provide for the safety of the local residents. This upgrade will be approximately 0.7 miles long and the cost estimate is \$420,000.

Road Project 5: Downtown Roads

The upgrading and resurfacing of these roads will provide the local residents safer streets within the downtown

area of the community. The present roads are in poor condition and needs to be improved for the safety of the residents. The project will resurface and upgrade approximately 1.8 miles of road and the cost estimate is \$1,080,000.

Road Project 6: Three Star Road

The road between the communitys bulk fuel storage tank farm and Three Star Point the natural harbor where local fishermen anchor and beach their commercial fishing vessels and skiffs need to be upgraded and resurfaced to provide safer access to the communitys natural harbor. This project will consist of resurfacing and upgrading approximately 0.4 miles of road and the cost estimate is \$240,000.

Tank Farm Road Project



6.2. Trails

Trails

There are a number of walking trails in Perryville that have been historically used by local residents for trapping, hunting, & recreation.

Perryville to Anchor Bay (Ignatious Kosbruk's Place)

This trail is about 500 ft. from the beach and leads to Kametalook. During high tide, the high portion of the trail is used. During low tide, people hike along the beach to the lowest part of the saddle, where there is a rope/line which must be climbed. After climbing the rope, the trail leads to Anchor Bay.

Anchor Bay to Evon Bay

This trail consists mostly of bear trails to Enokenty Phillips cabin, where residents trap, fish, hunt, etc.

Perryville to Humpback Bay (Elia Yagie's Place)

This trail runs north about 1/2 mile from the beach, leading to a beach river & a low climb to the "saddle" towards the west. In addition, there is a trail used when the water is high, which leads to a "water fall trail" which is used when there is a lot of water. This trail heads to Humpback Bay, where there is a cabin which belongs to the Yagies.

Trail from Humpback Bay to Ivanof Bay

This trail is 1/4 mile from the beach, leading west, then northwest to a valley which ends to Ivanof Bay's river system. From there the trail follows a bear trail leading southwest to Ivanof Bay village.

6.3. Airport

Airport

PERRYVILLE AIRPORT IMPROVEMENTS

Perryville has a 50' x 2,500' runway and is currently working with the State of Alaska, Department of Transportation on making improvements to the airport. In summary the project realigns the runway and airport in the current location and consists of the following design elements:

1. Construct a 150 ft wide by 3900 ft long Runway Safety Area (RSA) embankment.
2. Place a 75 ft wide by 3300 ft long crushed aggregate surface course runway on the RSA
3. Construct an embankment to support a 79 ft wide by 225 ft long Taxiway Safety Area (TSA).
4. Place a 35 ft by 263 ft taxiway of crushed aggregate surface course on the TSA
5. Construct embankment and surfacing to support a 200 ft by 272 ft apron
6. Construct embankment and surfacing for a 17,535 sf M&O area.
7. Construct embankment and surfacing for a 18 ft by 2128 ft airport access road.
8. Construct a heated 2-bay snow removal equipment (SRE) building.
9. Install medium intensity lighting for the runway and taxiway (MIRL & MITL).
10. Install a segmented circle and lighted wind cone
11. Install runway end identifier lights (REIL), precision approach path indicators (PAPI) and rotating beacon.
12. Acquire approximately 37.0 acres of property

Engineer's Estimate Range: \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000

Anticipated Advertising In: July 2005

Project Completion Date: 2006

FUTURE AIRPORT EXTENSION

In the future, an additional 700 ft of runway will need to be constructed to the improved airport to reduce the air freight costs for Perryville. An additional 700 ft runway extension would cost approximately \$960,000 when designed and constructed as a separate project.

Perryville Airport



Perryville DOT Grader Building



The State of Alaska DOT owns the Grader Building which is used for storage for heavy equipment. The building is not equipped with heat, electricity, and water and sewer. The building is 20 years old and 700 sq. ft. The building is in poor condition and needs to be demolished and replaced with a new facility when the new airport alignment project occurs.

Perryville DOT Grader Building Location



6.4. Marine

Marine



The community of Perryville does not have a protected moorage and vessels must anchor in the nearby Three Star Point lagoon or offshore, where the vessels are buffeted by waves and swells, causing vessel damages and delays. No facilities for offloading fuel or cargo barges exist in Perryville. Fuel barges must beach themselves to deliver fuel to the community tank farm. When conditions prohibit barges from beaching themselves village fishing vessels often meet barges and lighter miscellaneous cargo.

A flourishing cod population near Perryville is just beginning to be exploited and is likely to become a vital fishery. However, full development of the cod fishery has not taken place, in part due to the inefficient operating

conditions at Perryville and the distance required to operate out of Sand Point or Chignik, the closest harbors in the region.

In the past, many boats owned by Perryville residents have been stored at Chignik during the winter. However, the cost of transportation and storage, combined with travel time, has led many owners recently to store their boats at Perryville. Because there is no protected moorage at Perryville, vessels are buffeted by waves and swells, causing vessel damages and delays.

6.4.1. Small Boat Harbor

Small Boat Harbor

Two alternatives for provided navigation improvements at the Three Star Point lagoon at Perryville were evaluated by US Army Corps of Engineers. The "Perryville Small Boat Harbor Technical Report" was completed in October 2001 and both navigation improvements alternatives provided protected moorage at the lagoon and resulted in the same National Economic Development (NED) benefits of \$147,000 annually.

Alternative A: River Dike, Breakwater, and 1-acre Basin

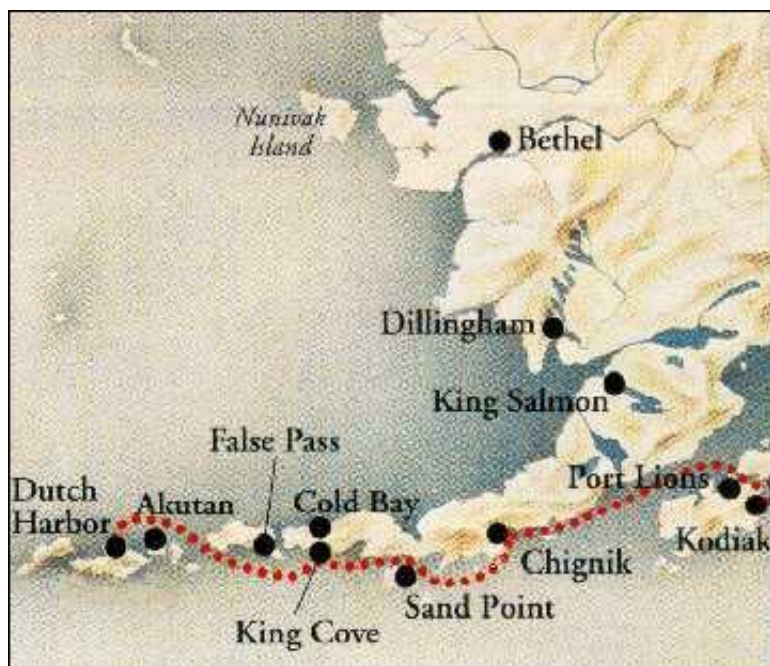
This alternative would consist of a dike, breakwater, and dredging. The dike would be constructed across the existing stream and would redirect the stream away from the Three Star Point lagoon. The new river outlet would be located about 200 feet west of the existing outlet. The function of the river dike would be to redirect the river away from the lagoon and minimize the river sediment entering the lagoon. The breakwater would be keyed into the dike and would extend 225 feet offshore to deep water. The entrance channel would remain at the current location of the river mouth. The channel width would be minimal to induce scouring during the ebb tide. The mooring basin would accommodate 20 42-foot vessels; the existing Perryville fleet of 10 vessels in addition to 10 transient vessels. The total cost estimate for Alternative A: River Dike, Breakwater, and 1-acre Basin is \$4,695,000 (FY2001 dollars).

Alternative B: Breakwater and 1-acre Basin

Alternative B would differ from Alternative A by not diverting the river. The breakwater would be keyed into the rock outcrop just east of the existing lagoon entrance and would extend 225 feet offshore to deep water. Without diversion of the river, river sediment would continue to clog the lagoon. To minimize the frequency of dredging of the mooring basin and entrance channel, the dredging depths would be set to allow biennial maintenance dredging. The mooring basin would accommodate 20 42-foot vessels; the existing Perryville fleet of 10 vessels in addition to 10 transient vessels. The total cost estimate for Alternative B: Breakwater and 1-acre Basin is \$3,735,000 (FY2001 dollars).

6.4.2. Dock

Dock Facility



The Alaska Marine Highway currently by-passes Perryville, as well as larger cargo and fuel vessels, due to the lack of a public dock facility in Perryville. The Native Village of Perryville is seeking funds for design and development of a critically needed public dock facility in order to connect the community to the Alaska Marine Highway System and reduce overall transportation and shipping costs into and out of the community.

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is the main source of income for the residents as there are only a limited number of year round jobs available. If the community were to construct a dock, this would allow for year round participation in various fisheries. Residents would be able to participate in the herring roe harvest in the spring months, the salmon fishery in the summer season and the cod, rockfish and crab fisheries in the winter, as well as all other seasons if desired. The lack of proper facilities has prevented the residents from participation in the crab fishery as larger vessels and proper moorage is required.

Additional fisheries that Perryville residents could participate in include sablefish and halibut, pending the approval of Perryvilles Community Quota Entity (CQE) application to the State of Alaska. Additionally, the construction of a public dock in Perryville would allow fisherman to store their fishing vessels in Perryville as opposed to Sand Point, the closest harbor.

Improve the Economy

A dock facility in Perryville would improve both the economy and the economics of the community. The lack of a docking facility continues to cause problems for marine commerce. A dock would significantly decrease the high costs of goods and transportation by permitting larger vessels such as the Tustumena as well as larger fuel and cargo barges to serve the community, freeing the village from its sole reliance on costly air service. A dock would allow for improved service for barges to offload fuel and other goods. Currently, fuel barges must beach to deliver these goods and often village fishing boats will meet the barges to lighter miscellaneous cargo into the community. During conditions that are less than ideal, a barge will not land and the community will not receive shipments until the next sailing, often for several weeks or months during the winter.

2004 Capital Improvements List

This need has been prioritized in the Lake and Peninsula CEDS and is listed on the 2004 Capital Improvement List. It is also prioritized in the South West Alaska Municipal Conference CEDS (2003-2008) and continues to be a priority in the 2004 update. The dock is also listed in the Southwest Alaska Transportation Plan prepared

for DOT&PF in September 2004.

Local Commitment to a Dock Facility

The Native Village of Perryville fully supports the construction of a dock in the community and is prepared to obtain up to \$150,000 in financing for the matching funds. The Bristol Bay Native Corporation has provided a letter of support for this project as well, and understands that the addition of a dock in Perryville would indeed benefit the shareholders in the community and provide for and promote opportunities for economic growth. The Oceanside Corporation has pledged its support in the form of site control. Oceanside has committed to provide the land needed to support this marine project. The Alaska Marine Highway System has not formally provided support for this project, but should a dock be built to support the marine highway system, the community may certainly be considered a stop for the ferry, Tustumena and other marine transport services.

Photo of Improvised Barge Landing



Proposed Dock



6.4.3. Commercial Cold Storage Facility

Commercial Cold Storage Facility

The community has identified the need for additional commercial cold storage space to service the commercial fishing fleet. A feasibility study needs to be prepared to determine the size of the facility, construction and operating costs, etc.

6.4.4. Ice Making Facility

Ice Making Equipment

In addition to a commercial cold storage facility, the community has identified the need for ice-making equipment in Perryville. Costs for installation of ice-making equipment vary, but can range from \$75,000-150,000 and more depending on the capacity desired.

6.5. Public Transportation

Public Transport

Travel

The cost to travel to Perryville from Anchorage using a commercial air carrier is \$970.00 round trip. Currently, there is no other mode of commercial transport into or out of the village, although the Alaska Marine Highway System does service some of the surrounding communities such as Chignik Bay and Sand Point. The Southwest route provides ferry service from Kodiak to Unalaska/Dutch Harbor, with stops at several communities along the Alaska Peninsula. A dock would allow the Alaska Marine Highway System to service Perryville, which would have a significant economic impact on the community by lowering overall transportation and shipping costs.

6.6. Community Vehicle Inventory

Community Vehicle Inventory

The community reports that there are eight trucks, two snow machines, and 50 all-terrain vehicles. In addition, one dump truck, one road grader, one bulldozer, one front-end loader, one compactor, and one ditch witch are available for road construction and maintenance.

7. Power & Fuel

Power & Fuel

An overview of the power plant and bulk fuel tank farm is provided below.

7.1. Bulk Fuel

Bulk Fuel Storage Facility



The Native Village of Perryville owns the Bulk Fuel Storage Farm (BFSF) for distribution and use for the community, however there are multiple fuel tank owners. The BFSF was constructed in 1992 to consolidate the existing Perryville bulk fuel storage tanks. The BFSF is located approximately 1.5 miles outside the community. The facility can be accessed by vehicles and four-wheelers. A new 1.3 mile gravel road to the community's bulk fuel tank farm is under construction to improve access.

There are 23 fuel tanks (21 diesel tanks and 2 gasoline tanks) and the total fuel storage capacity is 95,000 gallons. All tanks are located within a lined, secondary containment area surrounded by a locked chain link fence. The BFSF is in a secured dike area and all tanks are kept locked. The Tribe owns four tanks that hold diesel fuel (total capacity of 36,900 gallons) and two tanks that carry gasoline (total capacity of 6,000 gallons). There are 17 diesel tanks that are privately owned by individual residents in Perryville. The Tribe does not charge these private owners any type of fees for space or maintenance.

The Tribe receives two fuel deliveries per year, every six to eight months. The Tribe purchases diesel for \$2.17/gal and it is sold for \$2.27/gal. The Tribe also purchases gasoline for \$2.41/gal and it is sold for \$2.51/gal. Most of the tanks are now over 20 years old and do not meet many of the existing requirements of 40 CFR 112.7 and industry standards. A list of current deficiencies is listed in the Spill Prevention Control And Countermeasures Plan prepared by MWH.

A new Bulk Fuel Storage Facility is a priority for the Native Village of Perryville. For planning purposes, we are assuming the future demand will be 120% of existing capacity or 115,200 gallons total x \$15/gallon of capacity, or \$1,728,000 in capital costs in FY2005 dollars.

Current BFSF Layout



7.2. Power & Alternative Energy Strategies

Anenemometer



Alaska Energy Authority

The Alaska Energy Authority (AEA) was created by the Alaska Legislature in 1976. Alaska has more than 118 independent utilities serving a total population of under 622,000 and covering an enormous range of geographic and economic diversity. The AEA places emphasis on lowering the costs and increasing the safety and reliability of rural power systems. Emergency responses to utility systems and fuel storage failures are provided, as necessary, to protect the life, health, and safety of rural Alaskans.

Anemometer Loan Program

This program supplies meteorological towers, data logging equipment, and technical support to help interested communities and utilities quantify their wind resource. 48 communities responded to AEA's recent offering of assistance. After a year's data is collected the program's 20 towers will be relocated to other communities.

Funding for this program is from the Denali Commission and USDOE.

Alaska Energy Authority's Wind Energy Resource Assessment Program

The AEA's Wind Energy Resource Assessment Program is planning to deploy equipment for the collection of wind speed and direction data to assess the potential for wind power production in rural Alaska. The wind tower loan program is aimed at communities with the potential for utility grade wind energy projects. AEA anticipates that by the end of 2004 it will assist in the installation of up to 30 meteorological (MET) towers.

Perryville Anemometer

The Alaska Energy Authority (AEA) installed an Anemometer consisting of a 100ft tower with eight safety/support cables and reflectors. The tower was placed in Perryville in December 2004 to collect wind data to determine the feasibility of wind generated power. AEA will retrieve the wind data within 6 months of installation.

Power



Native Village of Perryville provides electricity in the village via a central generation system, which was installed in 1982. The Native Village of Perryville owns and operates the Perryville Power Plant. The power source is diesel and the capacity is 475 KW's; and the rate/KWH is 17.7 cents/KWH. The Power Plant is

subsidized through Power Cost Equalization (PCE).

Native Village of Perryville provides electricity in the village via a central generation system, which was installed in 1982. The Native Village of Perryville owns and operates the Perryville Power Plant. The power source is diesel; Kilowatt capacity is 475; and the rate/Kilowatt hour is 17.7 cents/KWH. The Power Plant is subsidized through Power Cost Equalization (PCE).

Perryville's generator building is 700 sq. ft. with metal framing and siding, and it has a 10 ft x 8 ft garage door. The generator building is in poor condition; it needs to be renovated and the floor needs to be entirely replaced. The average cost in FY2005 dollars to construct a new power plant facility is \$2,500 per KW. Accounting for increased demand over the future at 20%, or 510 KW's x \$2,500/KW = \$1,275,000.

Power Generation Facility Photo



External photo of Perryville Tribal Power Generation Facility, February 2005

Site of Power Plant



7.3. Hydroelectric Power Feasibility Study

Hydroelectric Power Feasibility Study

Alaska Energy Authority

Alaska Energy Authority (AEA) was created by the Alaska Legislature in 1976. Throughout the 1980s, AEA worked to develop the states energy resources as a key element in diversifying Alaskas economy. A number of large-scale projects were constructed. Today, AEAs six hydroelectric projects have an installed capacity of 164 megawatts, and the Anchorage-Fairbanks Interties 170 miles of transmission line link Interior Alaska with less expensive energy available in the Southcentral portion of the state.

As a result of legislation passed in 1993, AEAs primary role was to own these existing hydroelectric projects and the Intertie. The many AEA programs addressing the energy needs of rural communities were transferred to the newly created Division of Energy within the Department of Community and Regional Affairs. In 1999, the

Alaska Legislature moved the rural energy programs back to AEA and the rural energy staff was hired by Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority (AIDEA) to operate the rural energy programs. Oversight of AEA rests with the AIDEA, whose board of directors and executive director serve in the same capacity for AEA. AIDEA also provides staff to AEA.

1983 Perryville Hydroelectric Feasibility Study

A Power Generation Study was performed on Perryville in 1983 by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers. The feasibility for a hydroelectric project located near Perryville came out negative due to the economics at the time. However, this may have changed in today's climate.

Future Feasibility Projects

According to Bruce Tiedeman, AEA Manager, AEA doesn't have any feasibility projects slated for Perryville. However, as AEA develops more possible Rural Power System Upgrade sites where alternative energy sources, such as hydro, make sense, then AIDEA/AEA may explore this option again.

8. Water, Sewer & Solid Waste

Water & Sewer

The Native Village of Perryville manages the Water & Sewer system and the Solid Waste Landfill for the community. The entire community has been fully equipped with Water & Sewer since 2001. The Council has concerns regarding the capacity and future needs of the landfill; Solid Waste Management Plan needs to be completed.

8.1. Water & Sewer

Water & Sewer



Water is supplied by a nearby stream and a 60,000-gallon timber dam gravity system. At the treatment plant it is

fluoridated and chlorinated, then transferred to a fairly new 100,000-gallon tank, where it is then distributed via water mains to thirty homes and the school. Most residents use individual septic sewer systems consisting of 1,000-gallon septic tanks and leach fields; there is also a septic system for community facilities.

Currently, major upgrades to the water treatment plant facility & replacement of the timber dam are proposed on the I.H.S. Sanitation Deficiency System (SDS) web-based tracking system. \$300,000 has been identified in water treatment plan upgrades (to eliminate a potential cross connection + other improvements).

According to the SDS system, the 20 year old wood timber dam is failing. There are numerous leaks that cannot be repaired without replacing the timbers. The sluice gate has broken and does not open. Gravel, silts, and sands have accumulated behind the dam, reducing storage. The dam acts as a seasonal intake source. The primary water intake is a subsurface collection point in the streambed located higher up in the watershed. When there is enough precipitation, the upper intake feeds the distribution system by gravity. During the drier months, the community relies on the lower dam, which needs to be pumped in order to fill the water storage tank. The proposed project is to replace the dam. The dam would need to be removed, as would the accumulated silts behind the dam. The dam would need to be grouted and keyed into the side-slopes of the creek-bed. New bracing would also need to be installed. Access to the site is difficult. \$450,000 is programmed in the SDS system for these repairs.

Water Tank



The Native Village of Perryville owns and operates the water tank and pump house. The water tank holds 100,000 gallons and is 35ft tall and 15ft in diameter.

8.2. Solid Waste

Solid Waste



Perryville has a fenced and maintained landfill one-half mile east of the village for solid waste, but does not provide garbage collection service. The solid waste dumpsite is 25 years old and is approximately 122,500 sq. ft. In addition to serving as a garbage dump, it also contains oil drums, refrigerators, stoves, and paper burn barrels. The dump site is reaching its maximum capacity (estimated at 65% by Council Members) and a new dump is needed.

According to the State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), Perryville does not meet the regulation requirements for a Class III Solid Waste Landfill; the community does not have a permit for the landfill.

The community would like to clean up the dump site and move it to a location approved by DEC, purchase an incinerator and provide garbage collection service using a new vehicle for transporting waste. In addition, a new sludge pit is required.

The Native Village of Perryville needs to prepare a Solid Waste Management Plan. The cost estimate for preparing such a plan ranges from \$15,000-\$30,000 depending on the complexity of the report.

9. Land Use

Land Use

Perryville has the land capacity to grow and expand. Plus Perryville has a natural deep water port to support marine transportation.

9.1. Land Use Designations

Land Use Designations



For a community to grow in an orderly fashion, it is important that there is planned and controlled growth. As a means of achieving that purpose, zoning serves an important role. With zoning, all the developed area and the area identified to be developed in the future is classified into different zones depending on the preference of the community and suitability of the land and other physical features. The following are the most common zone classifications for any rural Alaskan community.

Residential Zone

The area identified as suitable for single-family, multi-family and senior housing development is classified as residential zone. It is the most important and occupies the largest area in most communities. This area includes teacher housing which usually is adjacent to the school buildings in rural Alaska. The residential zone should be free from any kind of pollution. It is essential that this zone have some open space, which acts as lung-space and keeps a healthy atmosphere.

Community Facilities and Infrastructure Zone

Alaskan villages usually are served by a small number of critical facilities. Most common buildings identified in this category are the school, church, community center, teen center, head start, VPSO building, cemetery, etc. A core area should be centrally located and should consist of all the facilities that serve the local governance, and other public functions not involving industrial activity. This includes the educational buildings, government buildings, public security buildings, etc. There must be easy access to this area from all parts of the community, and it must be located closer to all the residential areas of the community. However, they should be divided from the residential areas with sufficient setbacks and other physical barriers to avoid heavy traffic in the residential zone.

Industrial

The power plant, maintenance garage, water treatment plant, community drain fields, dump, bulk fuel tanks, etc. fall in this category. This zone should consist of all the facilities involving industrial activity. These facilities must be as far as possible from the residential areas to avoid any pollution that might occur. These are potentially dangerous to the environment and a safety hazard to the general public. Any residential growth should be prohibited within certain distance of these facilities. Areas surrounding these facilities can be conveniently zoned for industrial development. Facilities such as dump, drain fields, etc should be located on the outskirts of the community with a defined access.

Airport

As the airport occupies a substantial area, this is classified as a separate zone for the purposes of land use planning. The airport zone is further classified into different zones depending on the proximity to the runway and orientation to the flight path. The development around the airport is guided by the rules of the Federal Aviation Authority.

Commercial

The commercial zone includes any retail or wholesale business establishments, hotels, restaurants, shops, etc. Commercial zone is usually located close to and on the edges of the residential zone. Commercial establishments should not be in the neighborhoods but they must be in easy reach.

Recreational Zone

The open space or recreational zone is necessary for any healthy community. This space serves many purposes such as recreational, environmental, and cultural space for the community. This space can give character to the community. It is important that each community designate a certain percentage of its developed area under this zone.

Non-Developable Zone

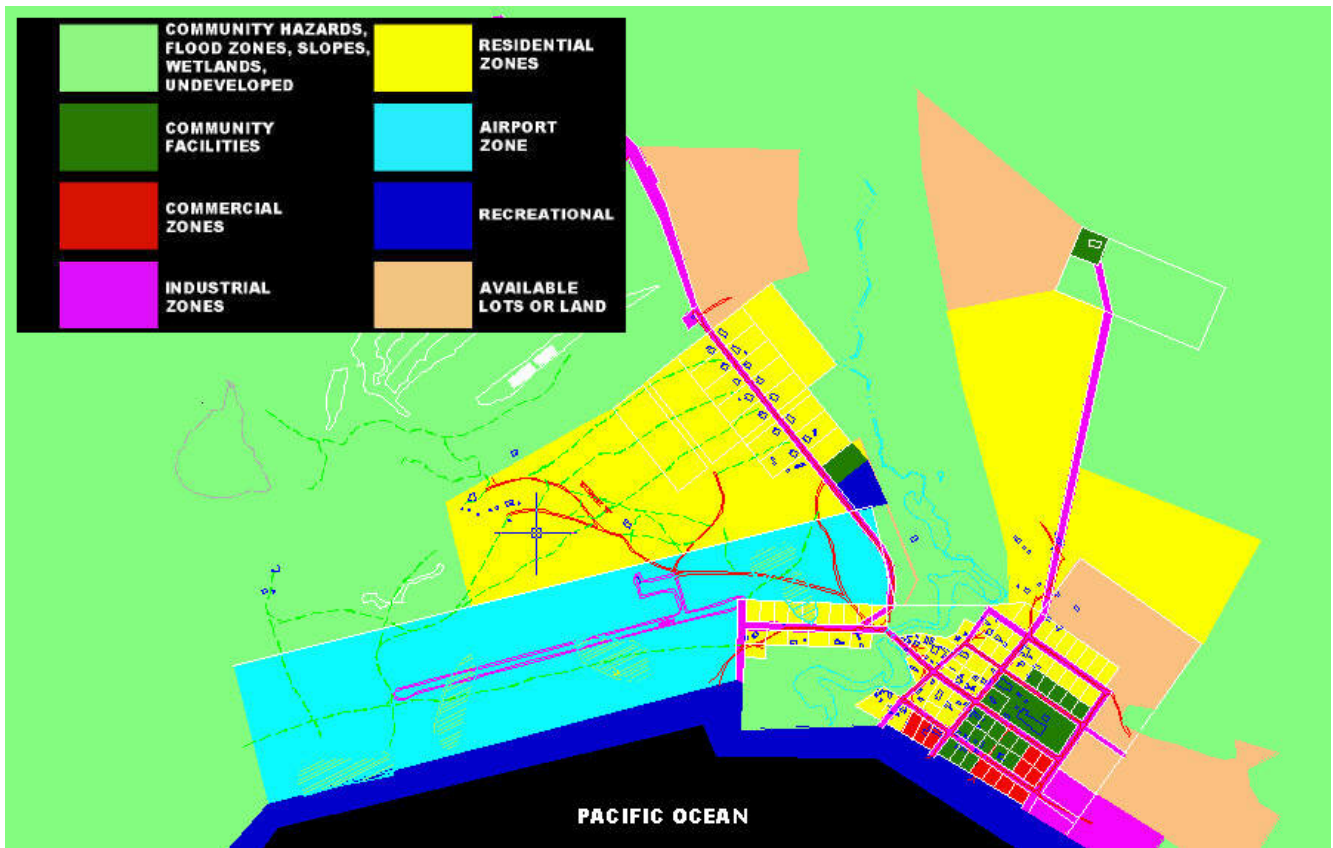
All the area that is either unsuitable for development or identified as land to be preserved for subsistence is classified into this zone.

Future Development

These are lands that are suitable for future development, but which have not been allocated to any particular use.

9.2. Land Use Map

Land Use Map



9.3. Overview of Land Use

Overview of Land Use

Community hazards, floodzones, slopes, wetlands and undeveloped lands are shown in the areas north, west and east of the community and are shown on the map in light green.

Sites for future community facilities are located in the green sections of the map and are located in the north and southwest areas of the community. During the planning sessions, special attention was given to allocating a portion of the downtown area for community facilities.

Commercial zones for future development are in the southwest section of the village and these lots have been marked with red. The intent of the planning team was to reserve a few lots for commercial activities (stores, etc.).

Current and future sites for industrial use are listed on the map in magenta. Industrial uses include water, sewer, landfill, power generation & bulk fuel tank storage. As the community moves forward with planning for a new power plant, care should be taken to locate the facility in order to take advantage of waste heat opportunities. The planning team indicated that a new church may be constructed in the community. A final location for the power plant should be decided before finalizing siting of the new church to ensure waste heat opportunities are not lost.

Residential zones have been designated on the map in yellow and are located within access to the power and water and sewer lines. Based on Perryville's population growth, there are more than adequate residential lots available to satisfy the 20 year demand, many of which have already been platted. Care should be taken when developing new housing to avoid lots reserved for community facilities in the downtown core area.

The airport site is shown in blue and is located at the south and southwest area of the community. There is ample land available to allow for a slight adjustment to the alignment of the airport as well as extension of the runway.

Recreational land has been designated in the center of the community and is reserved for recreational, environmental and cultural activities.

There are lots available on the north, northwest and southwest areas of town available for other future development.

10. Capital Plan

Capital Plan & Budget

[IMAGE]

The residents of Perryville participated in work session in the spring of 2005 to define what the 20-year future development needs of the community were and at what cost.

Cost estimates for the cold storage and dock facilities are not included in the table at this time as feasibility studies need to be conducted to determine the size of the facility, construction and operating costs, etc.

This capital plan needs to be updated annually as new data is received and to reflect current estimated cost figures each year.

10.1. 20 Year Capital Needs Plan

20 Year Capital Needs Plan

PERRYVILLE CAPITAL PLAN 2005-2020		
Type of Infrastructure	Description	Cost Estimate
Community Facility	Multi Purpose Facility	\$3,191,164
Community Facility	Clinic	\$995,000
Community Facility	Public Safety	\$800,000
Community Facility	Church	\$100,000
Community Facility	Maintenance and Equipment Facility	\$15,000
Community Facility	Dot Grader Building	\$400,000
Community Facility	Cold Storage Facility	TBD
Community Facility	Ice Machines	\$150,000
Housing	26 Single Family Homes	\$6,240,000
Transportation	Roads (Current)	\$2,450,000
Transportation	Road (Future)	\$1,740,000
Transportation	Airport Improvements	\$5,000,000
Transportation	Airport Extension	\$960,000
Transportation	Small Boat Harbor	\$4,695,000
Transportation	Dock Facility	TBD
Storage	Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks	\$1,728,000
Service	Generator Building	\$1,275,000
Service	WTP Upgrades	\$300,000
Service	Dam Repair	\$450,000
Service	Solid Waste Management Plan	\$30,000
	TOTAL	\$30,519,164

10.2. 2005 CIP Priorities List

2005 CIP Priorities List

The following priorities list was developed by the Native Village of Perryville, and was designed to communicate the need for new funding. Certain projects, such as the airport, are omitted despite remaining a high priority primarily because it was determined that funding for the airport is imminent.

- #1 Construction of the clinic/multi-purpose facility
- #2 Construction of a dock facility
- #3 Bulk Fuel Storage Facility upgrades
- #4 Power Generation Facilities
- #5 Water Treatment Plant & Water Source Upgrades
- #6 Commercial freezer & ice-making equipment
- #7 New landfill
- #8 Fire hall / public safety facility
- #9 Residential housing
- #10 Youth Center

10.3. 2006 CIP Priorities List

2006 CIP Priorities List

11. Follow-up Tasks

Follow-up Tasks

The Native Village of Perryville maintains a separate database to track individual follow-up tasks using www.taskmeister.com.

The Tribal Administrator is responsible for maintaining and updating program and special project assignments via Task Meister.

Doc Meister is a [WebTeam](#) tool. [Support](#)
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